

## Medicine, Gender & History

Semester 2 2004

Lecture: Mondays 10-12 General Lecture Theatre, Main Quadrangle  
One hour tutorials

Convened by Dr Alison Bashford  
Department of History, Rm 848 Brennan Building  
University of Sydney  
9351 3884 alison.bashford@arts.usyd.edu.au

Submission of essays, timetable information, at the Main Office,  
School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry

In this unit we study how biomedical knowledge and practice have shaped understandings of sex difference, gender and sexuality over time. We also study how cultural, social and political expressions and problems of gender have influenced biomedicine and public health practice and knowledge. This unit explores largely modern (that is, post 1800) examples and events, from Australian, European and US history. It is organised in three blocks. First we look at the medical reinventions of bodily difference from the early modern period to the early twentieth century: anatomical, evolutionary, racial, hormonal, sexological. In the second block we think about public health, biopolitics, and population management including the significance of reproductive sex to twentieth century nation-states; the Australian history of eugenics, public health, and race; and the global programs of sterilisation, contraception and population control in the post World War II period. . In the final block we think about the practice of medicine and health: gender and the institutions of obstetrics and midwifery; of early women doctors; and the explosive feminist politicisation of sexually transmitted diseases from 1860 onwards.

### Objectives

- to familiarise students with histories and theories of sex and gender, understood through western bio-medicine;
- to historicise in detail recent feminist theory on sex and race difference and embodiment;
- to offer students a broad knowledge of the history of modern medicine;
- to extend and refine students' capacity to read critically;
- to extend student's abilities to communicate these critical skills effectively (orally and in writing).

### Assessment

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Tutorial attendance and participation   | 10% |
| 2. Block One Article summary and critical evaluation   | 10% |
| Choose one secondary article from Block One. In 500 words only summarise the author's argument. Briefly describe the historiography to which the historian responds Evaluate the argument. |     |
| <b>Due Friday 27 August</b>  |     |
| 3. Block Two Article summary and critical evaluation   | 10% |
| <b>Due Friday 24 September</b>   |     |
| 3. Essay (3,000 words) <b>Due Friday 8 October</b>   | 40% |
| 4. Take-Home exam distributed Monday 1 November. <b>Due Friday 5 Nov.</b>  | 30% |

The Department's criteria for grading assessment is detailed in the Department of History Undergraduate Handbook, pp. 8-10.

### Attendance

Please read Department of History Handbook for full policy on attendance. This will be applied. A minimum of 80% tutorial attendance is required.

Course Reader: Available from the Copy Centre

### LECTURE AND TUTORIAL OUTLINE

Week	Lecture Hour 1	Lecture Hour 2	Tutorial/Document
1. 26/7	Introduction: medicine, gender and the modern period	Sex/Gender/Sexuality: thinking historically about bodies	No tutorial
<b>BLOCK ONE - Medical Science Invents Sexual Difference</b>			
2 2/8	Early Modern Anatomy	'One-Sex'/'Two-Sex'	Historians, the Body and Sexual Difference
3 9/8	Enlightenment Science: Gender, nature and culture	Evolution and difference: mid Victorian theories	Rare Book Library Tour
4 16/8	Hermaphrodites and the search for sex difference	The invention of hormones: the essence of difference?	Norman Haire, <i>Rejuvenation</i> (1922)
5 23/8	Sexology c.1880-1900 - constructing the 'abnormal'	Sexology c.1900-1940-constructing the 'normal'	Krafft-Ebing <i>Psychopathia Sexualis</i> (1892)
<b>BLOCK TWO - Sex and Reproduction: Biopolitics, Populations, Nations</b>			
6 30/8	Biopolitics	Film - <i>Homo Sapiens 1900</i>	<i>Report of the NSW Birthrate Commission</i> (1904)
7 6/9	Malthus and Neo-Malthusianism in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Birth Control in the early 20th century	Margaret Sanger, <i>The New Motherhood</i> (1922)
8 13/9	Reproduction and Eugenics in Germany	Reproduction and Eugenics in Australia	The Racial Hygiene Association of NSW (1938-9)
9 20/9	Global Population and post WWII International history	Film - <i>Something Like a War</i>	International Planned Parenthood Federation (1952)
<b>BLOCK THREE: Practice: Gender, Hygiene and Medicine</b>			
10 4/9	Public Holiday/essay consultations		No tutorials
11 11/10	Gender and Sanitary Reform	Cleanliness: Bodies, Houses and Gender	Florence Nightingale, <i>Notes on Nursing</i> (1871)
12 18/10	The Contagious Diseases Acts c. 1860s	Feminism and Venereal Disease, c. 1906-14	Christabel Pankhurst, <i>Votes for Women, Chastity for Men</i> (1913)
13 25/10	Women Doctors	Women's Hospitals/ Women's Health	'Female Physicians' (1862)

**Week 1: 26 July**

**Introduction: Lecture only. No tutorials**

**BLOCK ONE: MEDICAL SCIENCE INVENTS SEXUAL DIFFERENCE**

**Week 2: 2 August**

**Anatomies of Sexual Difference: medieval, renaissance and enlightenment perceptions**

Much of this course is about different imaginings, different historical perceptions of bodies. As a way into the content of sex and medicine, as well as into this theoretical idea, we will look at medieval and early modern perceptions of sex difference. These are often entirely unfamiliar ways of understanding bodies and sex. We look at the tradition of anatomy and the representation of men's and women's bodies as well as some of the therapeutics from the premodern and early modern period. We will examine the historical contention that there used to be one sex, and in the modern period (post1800) there were two.

**Required Reading:**

Thomas Laqueur, 'Discovery of the Sexes' in his *Making Sex: Body and Gender from the Greeks to Freud*, Harvard University Press, 1990.

Estelle Cohen, 'The Body as a Historical Category: Science and Imagination, 1660-1760' in *The Good Body: Asceticism in Contemporary Culture*, Mary G. Winkler and Letha B. Cole (eds) Yale University Press, 1994, 67-90.

**Further Reading:**

Andrea Carlino, *Books of the Body: anatomical ritual and renaissance learning*, University of Chicago Press, 1999.

Roger French, *Dissection and vivisection in the European Renaissance*, Ashgate, 1999.

Mary Lindemann, *Medicine and Society in Early Modern Europe*, Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Jonathan Sawday, *The Body Emblazoned: Dissection and the Human Body in Renaissance Culture*, Routledge, 1995.

Lynette McGrath, 'The Other Body: Women's Inscription of their Physical Images in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century England' *Women's studies*, 26 (1997): 27-58.

Helen King, *The disease of virgins: green sickness, chlorosis and the problems of puberty*, Routledge, 2004.

Mary Fissell, 'Gender and Generation: representing reproduction in early modern England' in KM Phillips and B. Reay (eds) *Sexualities in history*, Routledge, 2002, pp. 105-19.

R. Marstensen, 'The transformation of Eve: women's bodies, medicine and culture in early modern England, in Roy Porter and Michlausch Teich (eds) *Sexual Knowledge, Sexual Science*, 1994, pp. 107-33.

K. Park and Robert Nye, 'Making Sex: Body and Gender from the Greeks to Freud, *New Republic*, 18 February 1991: 53-57.

Dorinda Outram, Review of *Making Sex*, *Isis*, 84 (1993): 347-52.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

**Week 3: 9 August****Nature and sex difference: Enlightenment and Victorian ideas**

From the late eighteenth century natural philosophers increasingly theorised about the nature of 'woman' and by association, 'man'. This week we will read historical work on both Enlightenment and Victorian intellectuals on 'nature', evolutionary theory and sex difference.

Tutorial: Please meet at the Rare Book Collection, lower level, Fisher Library. The Rare Book Librarian will introduce us to the Collection and some of the rare books and documents on medicine and gender. These are available for essay research.

**Required Reading**

Ludmilla Jordanova, *Sexual Visions: images of gender in science and medicine between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries*, Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1989.

Londa Schiebinger, 'The Anatomy of Difference' in her *Nature's Body: Gender in the Making of Modern Science*, Beacon Press, 1993.

**Further Reading**

Ludmilla Jordanova, *Nature Displayed: Gender, Science and Medicine 1760-1820*, Longman, 1999.

Londa Schiebinger, *The mind has no sex? Women in the origins of modern science*, 1989.

Eveleen Richards, 'Redrawing the Boundaries: Darwinian Science and Victorian Women Intellectuals', in Bernard Lightman, *Victorian Science in Context*, University of Chicago Press, 1997.

Susan Sleeth Mosedale, 'Science Corrupted: Victorian Biologists Consider the Woman Question', *Journal of the History of Biology*, 11, (1978).

Flavia Alaya, 'Victorian Science and the "Genius" of Woman', *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 38, (1977).

Anne Fausto-Sterling, 'Gender, Race and Nation' in *Deviant Bodies: Critical Perspectives on Difference in Science and Population Culture*, Indiana University Press, 1995.

Evelyn Fox Keller, 'Spirit and Reason at the Birth of Modern Science' in *Reflections on Gender and Science*, 1985.

Ornella Moscucci, *The Science of Woman, Gynaecology and Gender in England, 1800-1929*, Cambridge, 1990.

Katharina Rowald (ed.) *Gender and Science: Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Debates on the Female Mind and Body*, Thoemmes. 1996.

Cynthia Russett, *Sexual Science: The Victorian Construction of Womanhood*, Harvard University Press, 1989.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

#### **Week 4: 16 August**

##### **Hermaphrodites and hormones: ambiguities and the 'essence' of difference**

The first hour's lecture this week will introduce Victorian clinical medicine and the interest it developed in normal and abnormal femaleness and maleness. 'True' femininity and masculinity were partly established in therapeutic and anatomical fields of practice, including clinical and research work on hermaphrodites.

Medical and scientific ventures into sexual difference moved broadly from anatomical to chemical bases over the turn of the century. In the early twentieth century new practices of 'organotherapy' prefigured the discipline of endocrinology. Hormones were being discovered and sex difference was being reinvented again. We will look at the kinds of masculinity and femininity implicated in the early hormone research and clinical practice. Much of this early research shaped later twentieth century popular as well as scientific (mis)perceptions about the nature of sex and gender, as well as leading to crucial technological and pharmaceutical innovations.

#### **Required Reading**

Document: Norman Haire, *Rejuvenation*, George Allen & Unwin, 1924.

Anne Fausto-Sterling, 'Do hormones really exist' in her *Sexing the Body; Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality*, Basic Books, 2000.

Laura Davidow Hirshbein, 'The Glandular Solution: Sex, Masculinity and Ageing in the 1920s', *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 9 (1999): 277-304.

#### **Further Reading**

Nellie Ourshoorn, *Beyond the Natural Body: an archaeology of sex hormones*, Routledge, 1994.

Ilana Löwy, 'Gender and Science', *Gender & History* 11 (1999): 514-527.

Chandak Sengoopta, 'The Modern Ovary: Constructions, Meanings, Uses' *History of Science*, 38 (2000): 425-488.

Chandak Sengoopta, 'Glandular Politics: Experimental Biology, Clinical Medicine and Homosexual Emancipation in Fin-de Siecle Central Europe' *Isis*, 89 (1998): 445-73.

Merriley Borell, 'Organotherapy and the Emergence of Reproductive Endocrinology' *Journal of the History of Biology* 18 (1985): 1-30.

Adele E. Clarke, *Disciplining reproduction: modernity, American life sciences, and "the problems of sex"*, University of California Press, 1998.

Adele E. Clarke, 'Money, Sex and Legitimacy at Chicago, circa 1892-1940: Lillie's Center of Reproductive Biology', *Perspectives on Science*, 1 (1993):415.

Ruth Gilbert, *Early Modern Hermaphrodites*, Pgrave, 2002.

Alice Domurat Dreger, *Hermaphrodites and the Medical Invention of Sex*, Harvard University Press, 1998

Alice Domurat Dreger, 'Hermaphrodites in Love: The Truth of the Gonads' in Vernon A. Rosario (ed.) *Science and Homosexualities*, Routledge, 1997.

Bernice Hausman, *Changing Sex: transsexualism, technology and the idea of gender*, Duke University Press, 1995.

Bruce E. Wilson and William G. Reiner, 'Management of Intersex: a Shifting Paradigm' in Alice Domurat Dreger (ed) *Intersex in the Age of Ethics*, University Publishing Group 1999

---

Tutorial Discussants:

**Week 5: 23 August****Sexology: medical theorising on desire, gender identities and sexuality**

Sex differentiation has also been determined historically in terms of object of desire: gender, sex and sexuality are mutually constitutive. 'Difference' is apparent within as well as between sexes, in gendered ways. Medicine has often been implicated in shaping the contours of this field. This week we look at the new discipline of sexology, emerging in the 1880s which was interested in the 'pathologies' of sex. This of course established cultural and scientific ideas about 'normal' sex, heterosexuality and gender. In practice, sexologists — especially the later generation — dealt with the problems of heterosexuality and reproductive sex.

**Required Reading**

- Document: Richard von Krafft-Ebing, *Psycopathia Sexualis, with especial reference to contrary sexual instinct*, FA Davis, Philadelphia and London, 1893. Table of Contents.
- Ivan Dalley Crozier, 'Taking Prisoners: Havelock Ellis, Sigmund Freud and the Construction of Homosexuality, 1897-1951', *Social History of Medicine*, 13, 3 (2000): 447-66.
- Lesley Hall, 'I have never met the normal woman': Stella Browne and the politics of womanhood' *Women's History Review*, 6 (1997): 159-82.

**Further Reading**

- Jonathan Katz, *The invention of heterosexuality*, Dutton, 1995.
- Jennifer Terry, 'Anxious Slippages between "Us" and "Them": A brief history of the Scientific Search for Homosexual Bodies' in Terry and Urla eds, *Deviant Bodies*, Indiana University Press, 1995.
- Lesley Hall, 'Feminist Reconfigurations of heterosexuality in the 1920s' in Lucy Bland and Laura Doan (eds) *Sexology in culture: labelling bodies and desires*, University of Chicago Press, 1998, pp. 135-49.
- Lucy Bland and Laura Doan (eds) *Sexology uncensored: the documents of sexual science*, University of Chicago Press, 1998.
- Jennifer Terry, *An American obsession: science, medicine, and homosexuality*, University of Chicago Press, 1999.
- Julia Ericksen, *Kiss and tell: surveying sex in the twentieth century*, Harvard University Press, 1999.
- Steven Angileles, *A history of bisexuality*, University of Chicago Press, 2001.
- Henry Oosterhuis, *Stepchildren of Nature: Krafft-Ebing, psychiatry and the making of sexual identity*, Chicago 2000.
- Jeffrey Weeks, 'The Theorisation of Sex' in his *Sex. Politics and Society: the regulation of sexuality since 1800*, Longman, 1981
- Lucy Bland and Laura Doan, *Sexology in culture,; labelling bodies and desires*, University of Chicago Press, 1998.
- Roy Porter and Mikulas Teich eds *Sexual Knowledge, Sexual Science*, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
- Siobhan Somerville, 'Scientific Racism and the Emergence of the Homosexual Body' *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 5 (1994): 243-266.
- Roy Porter and Lesley Hall (eds) *The facts of life*, Yale University Press, 1995.
- Vernon Rosario (ed.) *Science and Homosexualities*, Routledge, 1997.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

## BLOCK TWO: SEX AND REPRODUCTION: BIOPOLITICS AND POPULATION

**Week 6: 30 August**

### **Biopolitics: Reproduction, population, the state and the nation**

This week we think about the modern problematisation of 'population': health, birth-rates, infant and maternal mortalities rates, fecundity and so forth. Foucault called this problematisation 'biopolitics'. Especially from the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, national governments, women's groups, as well as experts in the human, biological and social sciences have been invested in practices, policies and effects of reproduction.

FILM: Peter Cohen, *Homo Sapiens, 1900*, First Run, 1999.

### **Required Reading**

Document: *Report of the Royal Commission on the Decline of the Birth-Rate and on the Mortality of Infants in New South Wales*, volume 1, Government Printer, Sydney, 1904.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, *The Elements of Vital Statistics and their bearing on social and Public Health Problems*, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1923.

Michel Foucault, 'Right of Death and Power over Life' in *The History of Sexuality: an introduction*, [1976] Penguin, 1987.

John S. Ransom, 'Governmentality and Population' in *Foucault's Discipline*, Duke University Press, 1997, pp. 59-77.

### **Further Reading**

Mitchell Dean *Governmentality*, Sage, 1999.

Bruce Curtis, 'Foucault on Governmentality and Population' *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, 27 (2002): 505-33.

Ann Laura Stoler, *Carnal Knowledge and Imperial Power: race and the intimate in colonial rule*, University of California Press, 2002.

Colin Jones and Roy Porter (eds) *Reassessing Foucault : power, medicine, and the body*, Routledge, 1994.

Ann Laura Stoler, *Race and the Education of Desire*, Duke University Press, 1995.

Gary Gutting (ed) *The Cambridge companion to Foucault*, Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Jan Goldstein (ed.) *Foucault and the writing of history*, Blackwell, 1994.

Robert Nye, 'The Evolution of the Concept of Medicalization in the late Twentieth Century', *Journal of the History of the Behavioural Sciences*, 39 (2003): 115-29.

U. Kalpagam, 'The Colonial State and Statistical Knowledge, ' *History of the Human Sciences*, 13 (2000): 37-55.

---

### **Tutorial Discussants:**

**Week 7: 6 September****Birth control and body politics c. 1880-1930**

Various methods of contraception and reproductive control have always been used, even as technology and conduct has changed over time. In the late nineteenth century in Britain the birth control issue was flung into the public domain with the Bradlaugh-Besant trial. Thereafter, questions of law, knowledge, print culture, sex education and medicine were linked constantly. The nineteenth and early twentieth century women's movement had a complicated view on birth control, many feminists advocating abstinence rather than contraception. Other women — Margaret Sanger in the US, Marie Stopes and Stella Browne in Britain — created birth control clinics, published widely, and formed national and international associations to legalise and promote contraception. This week's topic links closely with what we have learned in week 6 on sexology, and in week 12 on feminism and venereal disease.

**Required Reading**

- Document: Margaret Sanger, *The New Motherhood*, Jonathan Cape, London, 1922.  
F. Gordon (1992) 'Reproductive Rights: the Early Twentieth Century European Debate' *Gender and History*, 4 (1992): 387-99.  
Barbara N. Ramusack, 'Embattled Advocates: The Debate Over Birth Control in India, 1920-1940' *Journal of Women's History*, 1 (1989): 34-64.

**Further Reading**

- Hera Cook, *The Long Sexual Revolution: English women, sex and contraception, 1800-1975*, Oxford University Press, 2004.  
Linda Gordon, *The moral property of women : a history of birth control politics in America*, University of Illinois Press, 2002.  
Angus McLaren, *Reproductive rituals : the perception of fertility in England from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century*, Methuen, 1984.  
Gisela Bock and Pat Thane (eds) *Maternity and Gender Policies: Women and the Rise of the European Welfare States, 1880s-1950s*, Routledge, 1991.  
Christine Théré, 'Women and Birth Control in Eighteenth Century France', *Eighteenth Century Studies*, 32 (1999): 552-64.  
Lelsey Hall, *Sex, gender and social change in Britain since 1880*, Macmillan, 2000.  
Merriley Borrell, 'Biologists and the Promotion of Birth Control Research, 1918-38', *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 20, 1 (1987): 51-87.  
John Macnicol, 'The Voluntary Sterilization Campaign in Britain, 1918-39' *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 2 (1992): 422-38.  
Susanne Klausen, 'The Imperial Mother of Birth Control: Marie Stopes and the South African Birth-Control Movement, 1930-1950' in Gregory Blue, Martin Bunton and Ralph Crozier (eds) *Colonialism and the Modern World* (New York and London, 2002), pp. 182-99.  
Mausumi Manna, 'Approach towards birth control: Indian women in the early twentieth century', *The Indian Economic and Social Review*, 35 (1998): 35-51.  
Angus McLaren, *Birth control in nineteenth-century England*, Croom Helm, 1978.  
Angus McLaren, *A history of contraception: from antiquity to the present day*, Blackwell, 1990.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

**Week 8: 13 September****Eugenics, Race and Sex c. 1910-1930**

Eugenicists were concerned with the 'quality' and to some extent the quantity of the future population (in any given national, racial or imperial community). This week we will think carefully about eugenics in two national contexts in the first half of the twentieth century, Germany and Australia. In both contexts, eugenic ideas and practices were connected with public health departments, with women's groups and maternal welfare, and with racial imaginings of nations.

**Required Reading**

Document: The Racial Hygiene Association of New South Wales, *Annual Report*, 1938-9.  
Robert Proctor, 'The Control of Women' in *Racial Hygiene: Medicine under the Nazis*, Harvard University Press, 1988.  
Ann Taylor Allen, 'Feminism and Eugenics in Germany and Britain, 1900-1940' *German Studies Review*, 23 (2000): 477-505

**Further Reading**

Anna Davin, 'Imperialism and Motherhood' *History Workshop Journal*, 5 (1978): 9-65.  
Dorothy Porter, 'The quality of population and family welfare: human reproduction, eugenics and social policy' in her *Health, Civilization and the State*, Routledge, 1999.  
Alisa Klaus, 'Depopulation and Race Suicide: Maternalism and Pronatalist Ideologies in France and the United States' in Seth Koven and Sonya Michel (eds) *Mothers of a New World: Maternalist Politics and the Origins of Welfare States*, Routledge, 1993, pp. 188-212.  
Richard Soloway, *Demography and Degeneration: eugenics and the declining birth-rate in 20<sup>th</sup> century Britain*, University of North Carolina Press, 1995.  
William H. Schneider, *Quality and Quantity: The Quest for Biological Regeneration in Twentieth Century France*, Cambridge University Press, 1990.  
Alison Bashford, *Imperial Hygiene: a critical history of colonialism, nationalism and public health*, PalgraveMacmillan, 2004, chs 6-7.  
Maria Sophia Quine, *Population Politics in Twentieth Century Europe: Fascist Dictatorships and liberal democracies*, Routledge, 1996.  
George Robb, 'The Way of All Flesh: Degeneration, Eugenics and the Gospel of Free Love', *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 6 (1996): 589-603.  
Greta Jones, 'Women and Eugenics in Britain: the case of Mary Scharlieb, Elizabeth Sloan Chesser and Stella Browne', *Annals of Science*, 52, 5 (1995): 481-502  
Stephen Garton, 'Sound Minds and Healthy Bodies: Re-considering Eugenics in Australia ,1914-1940' *Australian Historical Studies*, 26 (1994): 163-81.  
Ross L. Jones, 'The Master Potter and the Rejected Pots: Eugenic Legislation in Victoria 1918-1939', *Historical Studies*, 113 (1999): 319-42.  
Martin Crotty, John Germov and Grant Rodwell (eds) "A Race for a Place": *Eugenics, Darwinism and Social Thought and Practice in Australia*, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Newcastle, 2000.  
Greta Jones, *Social Hygiene in Twentieth Century Britain*, Croom Helm, 1986.  
Atina Grossman, *Reforming Sex: the German movement for birth control and abortion reform, 1920-50*, Oxford University Press, 1995.  
Paul Weindling, *Health, Race, and German Politics between National Unification and Nazism, 1870-1945*, Cambridge University Press, 1993.  
Dorothy Porter, "'Enemies of the Race": Biologism, Environmentalism and Public Health in Edwardian England,' *Victorian Studies*, 34 (1991):159-78.  
Peter Weingart, 'The Thin Line Between Eugenics and Preventive Medicine' in Nobert Finzsch and Dietmar Schirmer (eds) *Identity and Intolerance; Nationalism, Race, and Xenophobia in Germany and the United States*, Cambridge University Press, 1998, pp. 397-412.

**Week 9: 20 September****Global biopolitics: sterilisation, contraception and world health c. 1950-2000**

The history of twentieth century attempts to implement birth control at individual, family, communal, national and global levels is a fascinating study in 'governmentality': in which attempts are made to bring the governance of the self and governance of the nation/community/globe into alignment. As coercion, as 'education', or as 'liberation' the policies and technologies of population management have exercised many governments as well as international governing and humanitarian bodies, such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Health Organization. The readings compare the social and political significance of population/birth control in India and in the US in the period 1950-1970 when the oral contraceptive was developed.

FILM Deepa Dhanraj, *Something like a war*, Channel Four/Australian Film Institute, 1993.

**Required Reading**

- Document International Planned Parenthood Federation, *Report of the Conference Proceedings, Bombay, 1952*, The Family Planning Association of India, Bombay, 1952.
- E. W. Watkins, *On the Pill: a social history of oral contraceptives, 1950-1970*, John Hopkins University Press, 1998.

**Further Reading**

- J. Sharpless, (1995) 'World Population Growth, Family Planning, and American Foreign Policy', *Journal of Policy History*, 7, 1 (1995): 72-102.
- Johnson, S.P., (1987) *World Population and the United Nations*, Cambridge University Press.
- Ramusack, B. N. (1992) 'Embattled Advocates: The Debate Over Birth Control in India, 1920-40', *Journal of Women's History*, 1, 2: 34-64.
- Borell M. (1987) 'Biologists and the Promotion of Birth Control Research,' *Journal of the History of Biology*, 20:51-87.
- Lara Marks, *Sexual chemistry: a history of the contraceptive pill*, Yale University Press, 2001.
- Nelly Oudshoorn, 'From Population Control Politics to Chemicals: the WHO as an Intermediary Organization in Contraceptive Development', *Social Studies of Science*, 27 (1997): 41-72.
- Farida Akhter, 'The Eugenic and Racist Premise of Reproductive Rights and Population Control' *Issues in Reproductive and Genetic Engineering*, 5, 1, 1992.
- Katharine Young, *Presence in the Flesh: The Body in Medicine*, Harvard University Press, 1997.
- N. Chatterjee and N. Riley, 'Family Planning and Indian Modernity', *Signs*, 26: 811-45.
- Vimal Balasubrahmanyam, 'Women as targets in India's family planning policy' in Rita Arditti et al (eds.), *Test-Tube Women*,
- Nellie Kanno, 'Lesotho and Nepal: The Failure of Western "Family Planning" ' in *Reconstructing Babylon*: 1991.
- Suzanne White Junod and Lara Marks, 'Women's Trials: the Approval of the First Oral Contraceptive Pill in the United States and Great Britain', *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 57 (2002): 117-60.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

AVCC COMMON WEEK – BREAK 27 September – 1 October

**Week 10: 4 October**

Public Holiday

Essays Due FRIDAY 8 OCTOBER

**BLOCK THREE: PRACTICE: GENDER, HYGIENE and MEDICINE**

**Week 11: 11 October**

**Gender, Hygiene and Sanitary Reform**

From the beginning of the nineteenth century, sanitary reform — of prisons, asylums, urban spaces, hospitals, working-class homes — involved a deeply moralised understanding of hygiene. This understanding was classed and gendered in ways which invited, and gave considerable authority to, certain middle-class women. The fascinating and complicated Florence Nightingale was just one. This was one beginning of 'social science' and a range of new (and newly inscribed) missions as well as occupations for women.

**Required Reading:**

Document: Florence Nightingale, *Notes on Nursing, what it is and what it is not*, D. Appleton, 1860.

Mary Poovey, 'A Housewifely Woman; The Social Construction of Florence Nightingale' in her *Uneven Developments*, University of Chicago Press, 1988.

Charles Rosenberg, 'Florence Nightingale on Contagion: the hospital as moral universe' in his *Explaining Epidemics*, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

**Further Reading**

Alison Bashford, *Purity and Pollution: gender, embodiment and Victorian Medicine*, Macmillan, 1998. chs. 1-2.

Pamela Gilbert, *Mapping the Victorian social body*, State University of New York Press, 2004.

Catherine Gallagher, 'The Body versus the Social Body in the Works of Thomas Malthus and Henry Mayhew' in C. Gallagher and T. Laqueur eds, *The Making of the Modern Body*, University of Chicago Press, 1987.

Mary Poovey, *Making the Social Body: British Cultural Formation*, University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Ann Marie Rafferty, *The Politics of Nursing Knowledge*, Routledge, 1996.

Jharna Gourlay, *Florence Nightingale and the Health of the Raj*, Ashgate, 2003.

Alison Bashford, 'Female Bodies at Work: gender and the re-forming of colonial hospitals', *Australian Cultural History*, 13 (1994): 65-81.

Annemarie Adams, *Architecture in the Family Way: Doctors, Houses, and Women, 1870-1900*, McGill-Queens University Press, 1996.

Frank Mort, *Dangerous Sexualities: Medico-Moral Politics in England Since 1830*, Routledge, 2000.

Lisa Forman Cody, 'The Politics of Reproduction: From Midwives' Alternative Public Sphere to the Public Spectacle of Man Midwifery', *Eighteenth Century Studies*, 32 (1999): 477-95.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

**Week 12: 18 October**  
**Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Feminism and Biomedicine**

Venereal diseases (syphilis and gonorrhoea) have been major public health problems, and their management has been highly politicised. This week we study the connections between early feminism and what was then called 'contagious diseases', including the prominence of the problem of venereal diseases in the movement for women's citizenship. We will also look at the preventive and treatment regimes which problematised and criminalized certain women as conduits of disease.

**Required Readings**

Document: Christabel Pankhurst, *The Great Scourge and How to End It*, E. Pankhurst, 1913.  
Judith Walkowitz, *Prostitution and Victorian Society: women, class and the state*, Cambridge University Press, 1980, pp. 1-9.  
Philippa Levine, 'Law, Gender and Medicine' in *Prostitution, Race and Politics: Policing Venereal Disease in the British Empire*, Routledge, 2002, pp. 35-59.

**Further Readings**

Mary Ann Jebb, 'The Lock Hospital Experiment: Europeans, Aborigines and Venereal Disease', *European-Aboriginal Relations in Western Australian History*, 8 (1984), pp. 68-87.  
Philip W. Setel, Milton Lewis and Maryinez Lyons, *Histories of sexually transmitted diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Greenwood Press, 1999.  
Sander Gilman, *Disease and Representation*, Cornell University Press, 1989.  
Lynne Segal, 'Lessons from the Past: Feminism, Sexual Politics and the Challenge of AIDS' in Erica Carter and Simon Watney (eds.), *Taking Liberties: AIDS and Cultural Politics*, 1989.  
Mary Spongberg, *Feminising Venereal Disease*, New York University Press, 1997.  
Alison Bashford, 'Edwardian Feminists and the Venereal Disease Debate in England' in Barbara Caine ed. *The Woman Question in Australia and England*, University of Sydney Printing Service, 1994.  
Douglas Peers, 'Soldiers, Surgeons and the Campaigns to Combat Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Colonial India, 1905-1860' *Medical History*, 42 (1998): 137-60.  
Milton Lewis, *Thorns on the Rose: The History of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Australia in International Perspective*, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1998.  
Kay Saunders and Helen Taylor, "'To Combat the Plague": The Construction of Moral Alarm and State Intervention in Queensland During World War II', *Hecate*, 14 (1988): 5-30.  
M. Stolberg, 'Self-Pollution, Moral reform, and the Venereal Trade' *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 9, 1999.  
Judith Smart, 'Sex, the State and the "Scarlet Scourge": Gender, citizenship and venereal diseases regulation in Australia during the Great War' *Women's History Review*, 7, 1998.  
Gregg Meyer, 'Criminal Punishment for the Transmission of Sexually transmitted Diseases' *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 65, 1991

---

Tutorial Discussants:

**Week 13: 25 October****Women Doctors, Women's Hospitals, Women's Health,**

In the middle of the nineteenth century, medicine was in many ways an unregulated business. Part of the process of its regulation was the question of the sex of practitioners. If women were to practice, was this to be similarly or differently to men? This week we examine the fascinating and unexpected ways in which women's medical practice played out, the institutions which were the result and the constitution of the field of women's health. We look at the connections and the discontinuities between this early moment in the history of feminism, medicine and women's health, and the re-emergence of 'women's health' as an imperative in the 1970s.

**Required Reading**

Document: 'Female Physicians'. Letters to the *English Woman's Journal*, 9 May (1862): 195-200.

Alison Bashford, 'Dissecting the Feminine: women doctors and dead bodies in the nineteenth century' in *Purity and Pollution: gender, Embodiment and Victorian Medicine*, Macmillan, 1998.

Sandhya Shetty, '(Dis)Locating Gender Space and Medical Discourse in Colonial India' in Carol Siegel and Ann Kibbey (eds) *Eroticism and Containment: Notes from the flood plain*, New York University Press, New York, 1994.

**Further Reading**

Antoinette Burton, 'Contesting the Zenana: The Mission to Make "Lady Doctors for India," 1874-1885', *Journal of British Studies*, 35 (1996), pp. 368-97.

Louella McCarthy, 'Idealists or Pragmatists? Progressives and Separatists among Australian Medical Women, 1900-1940', *Social History of Medicine*, 16, 2 (2003): 263-82.

Regina Markell Morantz-Sanchez, *Sympathy and Science: Women Physicians in American Medicine*, Oxford University Press, 1985.

\_\_\_\_\_, *Conduct Unbecoming a Woman: Medicine on Trial in Turn of the Century Brooklyn*, Oxford University Press, 1999.

Susan Wells, *Out of the Dead House: nineteenth-century women physicians and the writing of medicine*, University of Wisconsin Press, 2001.

Virginia Drachman, *Hospital With a Heart: Women Doctors and the Paradox of Separatism at the New England Hospital 1862-1969*, Cornell University Press, 1984.

Janet McCalman, *Sex and suffering: women's health and a women's hospital*, Melbourne University Press, 1998.

Rosemary Pringle, *Sex and Medicine*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Nancy Theriot, 'Women's voices in nineteenth-century medical discourse: a step toward deconstructing science' *Signs*, 19, 1993.

Mary Ann Elston 'Women and Anti-vivisection in Victorian England, 1870-1900' in N. Rupke ed. *Vivisection in Historical Perspective*, Croom Helm, 1987

Sandra Morgen, *Into Our Own Hands: The Women's Health Movement in the United States, 1969-1990*, Rutgers University Press, 2002.

---

Tutorial Discussants:

